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Rev. G. W. Stearns was chosen secretary for the meeting. The minutes of the last Annual Meeting, May 31, 1892, were read and approved.

In the absence of the treasurer, Thomas H. Russell, his annual statement was read by Hon. W. E. Sheldon. Mr. Sheldon, who, in the absence of the auditor, Mr. D. C. Heath, had been appointed by the directors as auditor *pro tem.*, reported that he had examined the treasurer's books and found them correctly kept, with proper vouchers for all moneys expended. The two reports were approved and ordered placed on file. The treasurer's report is given below :

TREASURER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, May 5, 1892,	\$49 72
From Mrs Howard, May 10, 1892,	303 23
From Trustees of Permanent Peace Fund, May 24, 1892,	1,254 36
From Murray Fund, May 24, 1892,	50 00
From Obadiah Brown Benevolent Fund, May 24, 1892,	25 00

All these receipts by former treasurer, as appears by his books,	\$1,682 31
Donations during the year,	\$298 86
For publications, advertising, etc.,	427 31
Returned by Secretary acct. expense to Berne,	25 00
Received on bond of S. H. Halsey,	250 00
Interest on same bond,	45 00
Legacy of Chas. S. Weld,	500 00
Note of F. M. Patten \$1000, one year discount,	998 83
From the Trustees of Permanent Peace Fund,	3,750 00
Coupons, Union Pacific Bond,	60 00

6,355 00

\$8,037 31

PAYMENTS.

Amount received by Rev. R. B. Howard,	
Oct. 12, 1891,	\$600 00
B. F. Trueblood, Secretary's salary for May, 1892,	208 33
J. E. Farwell & Co., printing,	15 60
Mrs. Helen G. Howard, salary for May,	150 00

These payments by former treasurer, as appears by his books	\$973 93
B. F. Trueblood, expense to Berne Congress,	\$400 00
Contribution to Peace Congress, 500 francs,	97 21
To Chicago Peace Exhibit,	100 00
Printing Advocate of Peace, etc.,	1,330 29
Salaries of Secretary, etc., to May 1, 1893,	2,724 94
Rent of offices,	562 75
Safe Vault,	10 00

5,225 19

Paid by Secretary, as per his office account, stationery, postage, mailing, printing, etc.,	\$212 85
Care of offices and sundries for office use,	212 08
Travelling expenses,	117 86
Literature for distribution and library,	54 66
Literary work, etc.,	23 00

620 45

Invested in \$1000 C. B. & Q. R. R. Convertible Bond, with interest and brokerage,	1,041 25
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\$7,860 82

Balance of receipts,	176 49
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\$8,037 31

The Annual Report of the Directors to the Society was then read by Secretary Trueblood. The report was accepted and ordered to be printed in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, as the Society's report of its year's work.

On motion the chair was asked to name a committee to bring forward names of officers for the Society for the ensuing year. Messrs. Smith, Sheldon and Bushnell were appointed as the committee and duly reported the following, who were all elected (see page 122).

On motion of W. E. Sheldon the secretary was authorized to issue between now and autumn a circular inviting religious and philanthropic societies to consider year by year in their benevolent contributions the work of the American Peace Society, and suggesting that the officers of the Society would be glad to present from time to time before such bodies the claims of the peace work.

It was voted that three prizes of one hundred, fifty and twenty-five dollars respectively be offered under the direction of the Executive Committee, to be competed for by the members of the senior and junior classes in the academic department of the colleges and universities of the United States, for the best essays on subjects connected with the peace propaganda, the subjects to be chosen by the Executive Committee.

On motion the Executive Committee were authorized to select delegates to represent the Society at the approaching World's Peace Congress, to be held at Chicago beginning August 14th and continuing one week.

After an informal discussion of various matters connected with the Society's work and the progress of the peace cause, the meeting adjourned at 4.50 P.M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

Mr. President and Members of the American Peace Society:

The Directors of your Society herewith respectfully submit their report for the year 1892-93.

Since the annual meeting last year the Society has suffered the loss by death of several of its honored and valuable Vice-Presidents, most prominent among whom were the poet John G. Whittier, Bishop Phillips Brooks and Rev. A. P. Peabody. It seems fitting in the beginning of our report to call attention to the eminent services which these men rendered, each in his sphere, to the cause of human brotherhood, and to record our profound respect for their memory and our deep sense of sorrow and regret which their death has occasioned. "God buries the workmen, but the work still goes on."

ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING.

As announced at your meeting last year, a public meeting previously arranged for by the Executive Committee was held in the First Baptist Church, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, on Sunday evening, June 5, 1892.

An address was given at this meeting by President Paine on "The Progress of Arbitration among the Nations." Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, then newly elected Secretary, gave an address on "The Origin, Growth and Purpose of the Peace Movement." The exercises were also participated in by Dr. P. S. Moxom, through whose kindness the use of the church was offered. A full report of this public meeting was given in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* for July 1892, and a good notice of it was made in the daily papers of Boston.

It is the judgment of the Directors that it will be best, on account of the coming Congress at Chicago and the extra work necessary in connection therewith, not to try to hold a public meeting this year, or at least not till later in the year.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AND CONFERENCE AT BERNE.

The most important event connected with the peace movement during the past year was the meeting of the Universal Peace Congress and the Interparliamentary Peace Conference at Berne in August last. At the former of these the American Peace Society was represented by Dr. Trueblood, Dr. P. S. Moxom, Hon. S. H. M. Byers, Mrs. Goodwin and Mrs. Moxom. This gathering was remarkable not only for its numbers, but also for the ability and eminence of many of its members and the number of nations represented in its deliberations. Three hundred and twenty-one delegates from thirteen different nations gathered for six days to discuss together the great and difficult questions of international relations now engaging the thoughts of statesmen and philanthropists alike, and to try to devise means for lessening the burdens of war preparations and for promoting increased sympathy and concord between peoples. The delegates were welcomed with great cordiality and treated with marked hospitality by the Swiss, and the newspapers of Switzerland gave much space in their columns to full and fair reports of the proceedings. The Interparliamentary Conference which followed was no less remarkable than the general congress. As the former, at which several new Societies were represented, showed how deeply peace principles are taking hold of the public mind and spreading among the nations hitherto indifferent or openly hostile to the movement, so the latter bore witness to the increased thoughtfulness of statesmen and their willingness to give serious attention to the questions beyond all others in importance. This Interparliamentary Conference now has over two hundred adherents, exclusively from parliaments, one hundred and fourteen of whom were present at Berne, from thirteen nations of Europe. There is thus formed in every parliament of Europe a peace party destined in time to control legislation in the interests of peace and international unity.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE BUREAU.

At the Congress at Berne the International Peace

Bureau, the first steps toward the formation of which had been taken at Rome in 1891, was fully established. The number of members of the Commission of the Bureau was fixed at fifteen, the United States being the only nation granted two members. Secretary Trueblood, in addition to being named on some of the most important committees of the Congress, was chosen as one of the members of the Commission of the Bureau. In accordance with the instruction of the Congress, the Bureau has since been incorporated in accordance with the laws of Switzerland, under the title of the Society of the International Peace Bureau. This Society is composed of individuals and of Peace Societies signing adherence and paying a small sum of money. The Directors of your Society by unanimous vote signed adherence to the Bureau and contributed the sum of eighty dollars to its funds, thus making the American Peace Society one of the founders of the organization. This Bureau is intended to form a permanent means of intercommunication between the peace societies, a means of collecting literature, of the careful study of all important subjects connected with the peace propaganda, etc. It is yet in its infancy and may need considerable modification, but its formation is evidence of the increased strength and power of the peace cause.

MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

On account of the many important subjects needing attention, we have held our regular meetings during the past year bi-monthly. The meetings have been well attended, and very interesting discussions have arisen in connection with the Society's general work of propagating peace principles and the special subjects claiming attention in connection with the Peace Exhibit and the Peace Congress to be held at Chicago. The Executive Committee has also held occasional meetings to look after the finances of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and the *ANGEL OF PEACE* have continued to be published under the care of the Secretary as Editor. The *ADVOCATE* has been made a regular twenty-four page paper, 2500 copies of which have been issued each month, a considerable larger number than in previous years. Special effort has been made to circulate the paper where it would do the most to mould public opinion. It has been sent regularly through the year to nearly four hundred College and University reading rooms, and as a result many inquiries have come from students about peace literature, subjects for essays, debates, etc. Many thousands of pages of pamphlets and tracts have been published and circulated, and a considerable number bought for sale and distribution from the London Peace Society and other organizations.

Much more could be done for the advancement of the peace cause by the preparation and circulation of new and fresh publications, up to the demands of our time, if the means were at our command for such a work.

GENERAL WORK OF THE DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY.

A special effort was made by the Secretary, with our approval, to secure the more general observance of Peace Sunday, the last Sunday before Christmas having been designated by the Peace Congress for this purpose. A circular letter was sent to about 120 of the leading religious papers of the land calling attention to the subject. A large number of these papers published the letter, others made editorial comment, and we have reason to believe that the day was more generally observed than ever before in this country. The peace department of the W. C. T. U., under the efficient direction of one of our board, Mrs. H. J. Bailey, co-operated in securing this observance of Peace Sunday. The same was done also by other peace societies.

President Paine and Secretary Trueblood and Mrs. Bailey attended in November a meeting of the representatives of the different peace societies of America, at which an executive committee of five was appointed to act for the societies in arranging for the Chicago Congress, the Peace Exhibit, etc. Of this committee Secretary Trueblood was made chairman. This was the first meeting of this kind ever held by representatives of the peace societies of America, and it is expected it will lead to greater union among them and to very important results in the future. At a later date the Secretary was named by Judge Bonney a member of the Chicago committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary on Peace and Arbitration and chairman of a sub-committee on program and correspondence. The Secretary has therefore been actively engaged lately in connection with these committees in making the necessary preparations for the Chicago Congress. In addition to his other labors the Secretary has given a number of public addresses on various phases of the peace question before schools, colleges and public audiences.

Attention has been given through the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, through committees, correspondence and otherwise to the subject of the Boys' Brigade newly organized in this country, to that of a military encampment at Chicago, to the present growing tendency to increase of armaments in this country, and in connection with all these subjects we have endeavored to use such opportunities as offered for promoting the objects for which your Society exists.

THE CHICAGO PEACE CONGRESS.

The Chicago Peace Congress, to which you will to-day appoint delegates, is to be held from the 14th to the 20th of August next. This will be the first congress of the kind ever held in this country. The occasion will be one of importance for promoting the cause of peace. In connection with representatives of other Peace Societies in this country we have been doing what we could for the success of this Congress. An appropriation of \$500 was voted at a recent meeting of the Directors, to be used

under the direction of the President and Secretary for the purposes of the Congress and the Peace Exhibit. The President and Secretary were also authorized to prepare and forward to Chicago for the Exhibit whatever in their judgment might be suitable for the purpose. The Exhibit, which has already been in part installed in the main building of the Exposition, is intended to show the progress of peace opinion and illustrate what the Peace Societies are doing in different countries. The Secretary has had bound in half morocco and sent on to Chicago a full set in sixteen volumes of the official organ of the American Peace Society, beginning with the first publication of a paper in 1828. A preliminary program for the Congress has already been printed and circulated, showing the general character of the subjects to be discussed. This will be completed at an early date and published with the names of persons who will prepare papers.

A considerable number of the friends of peace from Europe have signified their intention to be present at the meeting of the Congress in August, and we confidently expect that the gathering on this great historic occasion, of the representatives from many nations of one of the foremost of modern philanthropic movements, will give it a great impulse forward.

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK.

In closing this report, we take great pleasure in noting the evidences of the real progress which the cause of peace is making. The attitude of the press has undergone a marked change within a few years. There are yet many papers which ignore the subject, and some which still treat it with ridicule and raillery; but influential journals, monthly, weekly and daily, both of the religious and general press, have openly espoused the cause and speak out in its behalf. More ministers of the Gospel are giving serious attention to the subject than at any previous period. The thought of the coming generation, now being trained in the colleges and universities, is turning strongly toward the new and better way of settling difficulties.

The Behring Sea arbitration case, now being tried in a peace tribunal at Paris, is only a leading proof among many how deeply the principle of arbitration, the Christian and reasonable way of settling disputes, has taken hold of the peoples of our time. The great uprising among women in behalf of peace, which began only seven years ago and is spreading throughout the world, is an encouraging indication of the wiser and better future just before us.

Even in Europe, where war preparations are still increasing and where the people are loaded down with the burden of increased taxation, where apparently only hatred and fear and suspicion reign, there is rapidly developing a strong current of opposition to these huge armaments and senseless expenditures. As an outcome

of the Congress and Conference at Berne, resolutions have been already introduced into several European Parliaments asking that treaties of arbitration be made, especially in response to the invitation of the United States sent out in 1890 and still standing as a peace challenge to the world. In at least two Parliaments such resolutions have already been carried by good majorities.

No better evidence could be found of the growing dissatisfaction with the present armed and tax-burdened state of Europe and of the deepening desire for a new order of things than the treatment which the new German army bill has received in the Reichstag. In spite of the long-continued persuasions and threats of the Emperor and the Chancellor the bill has lingered for months, meeting with unyielding opposition from a large number of the Deputies, and just this morning comes the report that the bill was defeated last Saturday and the Reichstag dissolved. This is a serious blow to old-world militarism. The effort to get up a universal peace petition in Europe, following out the expressed wish of the Berne Congress has also brought to light the strong hold which peace principles have taken on the minds of the masses. In England more than a million and a half have signed the petition and it is expected that there will be that many more before Mr. Cremer brings forward his proposed motion in Parliament. In Denmark, small as it is, nearly a quarter of a million have signed.

The Peace Societies of Europe and America have entered on a period of increased earnestness and activity in their work. Many new societies have been formed in the old world, perhaps the most notable of which is the German Society founded only a few months ago in Berlin. A beginning has been made even in Russia. But notwithstanding all these encouragements there is still a great work before us. War and the spirit out of which it springs have left their baleful influence on nearly every phase of social and national life in all countries, our own included. Militarism is seeking to make new and strange encroachments, in addition to trying to hold all the ground it has so long occupied. These encroachments ought to be faithfully and wisely met and if possible turned back. We make an earnest appeal to all the members of the American Peace Society to aid by whatever means is in your power in pushing forward the great cause of human brotherhood, which, under the blessing of God in whom we trust for speedy and greater triumphs, has already made such signal progress.

The municipal council of Marseilles has refused to give a public reception to General Dodds, fresh from the Dahomeyan war. It says: "The Dahomey expedition has been the perpetuation by civilized Europeans of the butchery with which Behanzin and his predecessors are reproached, only a pretext for shedding the blood of our unhappy soldiers, etc." It expresses "its hope in the advent of a time when human butcherries, white or black, will be abolished forever."

WARSHIPS OF OTHER NATIONS IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God.—Matt. 5: 9.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY REV. REUEN THOMAS, D.D., IN
HARVARD CHURCH, BROOKLINE, MASS., SUNDAY
EVENING, APRIL 30, 1893.

It would, I presume, be accounted exceedingly ungracious in me were I to do aught else than to applaud the friendliness of the nations which have brought into American waters their *warships* to join in the great naval review of the week past. It is possible that the building of warships may be the only means of keeping the peace between hostile nations. This is the argument used by men who like to have warships and yet are disposed to half apologize for their existence. Most people are of opinion that the necessities of *self defence* demand these ordinarily ugly and monstrous structures. I suppose that such an argument prevails more generally than any other.

There are not a few persons who like the idea of having a powerful navy simply as a matter of national respectability. The feeling that we ought not to be behind other nations in *weapons offensive and defensive* is very powerful with men who are sensitive as to their standing before the world.

The same argument would be sound for multiplying the number of regulars in the standing army until it equalled numerically those of the most warlike nations of the world. But we have improved on the modes of life in Europe and Asia. We have all the *cost* of a huge standing army without any army to stand. Our army is lying on its back crippled and helpless, and with its sisters and cousins and aunts needs to be carried on the National Ambulance Wagon for how long no man can tell.

There is a ray of hope in the fact that the nobler spirits in the grand army of the republic are beginning to blush for shame at the way in which the grandmotherliness of America is being so disgracefully abused. The curse of Europe for the long ages which stretch back of our own generation has been the war system,—suspicion and organized hatred. It has put into the hands of monarchs the power of being tyrants. It has made popular liberty all but impossible. It has beggared and pauperized the people to so excessive a degree that to say it has been the *great highway robber* of the nations is to use language not one whit excessive or extravagant. To an extent almost incredible, if the facts were not tabulated to substantiate the assertion, the Christian Church has been not only powerless to check the war tendency, but in her subservieny to kings she has even prayed for its continuation.

Supposing we were to take the records of Christ and his teachings in one hand and the records of the ecclesiastical world in the other hand and, glancing from the one to the other, compare the teachings of our Lord with the facts of history over which *Te Deums* have been chanted in the cathedrals of Europe (assuming that we were fresh to this study and our consciences not drugged with the opinions of ecclesiastical jesuitry), what would be the inference from such a study? Would it not be that either